

panded to include the School of Communication, the School of Education and Human Services, the College of Arts and Sciences, and the Graduate School. Special programs which have been developed within various of the five divisions include the International Center on Deafness, the National Center for Law and the Deaf, the College for Continuing Education, the National Academy, sign language programs, a National Information Center, and two national demonstration schools for the deaf.

There are many memorials to deaf people on the campus. The college has a Hall of Fame which enshrines the names of former faculty members and leaders. The list includes: Melville Ballard, Arthur D. Bryant, John Carlin, Laurent Clerc, Harley D. Drake, Amos G. Draper, Olof Hanson, John B. Hotchkiss, Frederick H. Hughes, Walter J. Krug, Thomas S. Marr, Edith M. Nelson, Richard M. Phillips, Henry Syle, George M. Teegarden, and Cadwallader Washburn.

Campus streets are named for Douglas Craig, Amos G. Draper and Alto M. Lowman. Buildings on the campus named for deaf people include: Drake House, Ballard House, Denison House, Washburn Arts Center, Hughes Gymnasium, Fowler Hall, Mary L. Thornberry Hearing and Speech Center, Krug Hall, Cogswell Hall and Clerc Hall. The Hotchkiss Athletic Field, the Agatha Hanson Plaza, and the Dr. Peter J. Fine Infirmary are also named for deaf persons.

Maryland School for the Deaf Frederick

Opened: 1868

Founder: State Legislature

The Maryland School opened on September 25, 1868 in two old stone structures called the Hessian Barracks in the city of Frederick (formerly called Fredericktown). The history of these barracks dates back to the Revolutionary War. They were named the Hessian Barracks because they were used as a prison for those German soldiers who were paid by the British to fight against the Americans. Thirty-four students were in attendance on opening day—many of them barefoot.

One of the barracks was demolished to make room for a new Main Building. The other is now used as a museum.

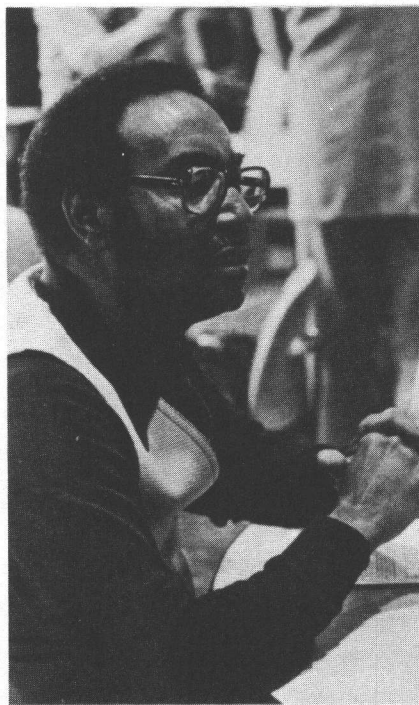
Lewis and Clark had used these barracks as a supply depot before embarking on their famous expedition to the Pacific Northwest. These barracks were used as a school for seven years while a new school was being constructed.

George W. Veditz was a graduate and later a teacher at the school. Veditz founded the MSD alumni association. He became the school's first full-time vocational teacher. The Veditz Vocational Building is named for him.

The school's gymnasium is named for Harry Benson, who was connected with the school for 60 years as a student and teacher. The Bensons had two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. Both became teachers of the deaf.

The Harry T. Creager Athletic Field is named for one of the school's outstanding athletes. Noah Downes, another outstanding MSD athlete, has been inducted into the Frederick Hall of Fame. Harry Baynes, an MSD graduate taught at the Alabama School for the Deaf. The ASD Library is named for him.

Rudolph Hines, a graduate of the school, has been a member of the school's 30-member Board of Visitors, which is appointed by the governor,



Archie Marshall of Missouri is one of a growing number of deaf persons serving on school boards.

since 1955.

The school has a bust of Laura Bridgman, the first deaf-blind person to be formally educated in this country.

The John A. Trundle Fellowship Fund at Gallaudet College is named for Trundle, who was an MSD student from the Eastern Shores.

In 1973 a second school was opened in Howard County. Called the Columbia Campus, it is located on 55 acres in Columbia, Maryland. The Frederick campus has 67 acres. Both schools are under the direction of the same superintendent. Gertrude Galloway, NAD president-elect, is assistant principal at the Columbia school.

Louis Frisino, an outstanding wild life artist, is an MSD graduate.

Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf Edgewood

Opened: 1869

Founder: The Rev. John G. Brown

In the summer of 1868 a little black boy was brought to the Mission Sabbath School, operated by the Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The boy was deaf and his name was Henry Bell. A deaf graduate of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia, agreed to teach the boy. The word spread that the school was teaching a deaf boy and soon other deaf children made their appearance.

The pastor of the church, the Rev. John D. Brown, felt that the children needed more education than they could be given in a Sabbath School, so he obtained a grant of \$800 from the Board of Education along with the use of a schoolroom. In September, 1869, the school opened as the first day school for the deaf in the United States. Fourteen pupils were present.

Attending day school in those days was very difficult, so schoolrooms were found near a house where the children could live. The building soon overflowed and it was necessary to seek a new location. A wealthy citizen gave some land and pledged some money, and other citizens contributed. The Reverend Dr. Brown induced the legislature to make an appropriation. In 1876 the day school was closed. A building was erected and a new school was opened, to be known as the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the

Gallaudet Today